

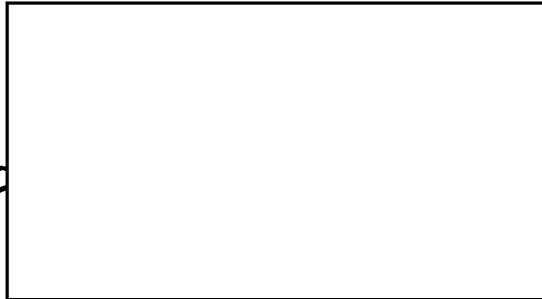
Bill file

John:

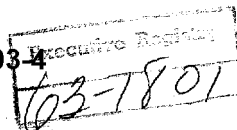
Kirk would like
you to be in touch
with Rob't Lee on
this.

I can fill you in
on NAFA if you
wish -

w/c/b



STAT



MAR 1 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR:
Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT: National Academy of Foreign Affairs

1. Now that the Administration bill has been introduced in both the Senate (S. 865) and the House (H.R. 3668), it will be necessary to prepare witness statements for Congressional hearings. It is expected that the heads of all agencies and departments concerned (or their designees) will be called upon to testify. We will be glad to offer any assistance that might be needed in the preparation of such testimony.

2. In order to assure a maximum effectiveness in Congress, I have asked Bob Lee, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, to coordinate our interdepartmental effort. Please have the person in your department or agency responsible for Congressional relations (as they relate to the Academy) contact him as soon as possible.

W.H.O.

William H. Orrick, Jr.

APR 4 3 52 PM '63

*Called up Orrick
He realizes we
can testify on this*

8/13/63

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BASIC FACTS
ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL

President Kennedy on February 11, 1963 urged enactment of legislation creating a National Academy of Foreign Affairs. He told the Congress that the new world situation "demands men and women capable of informed and forceful action everywhere within the economic, political and social spectrum of our concern...It therefore demands a new approach to...training and education...for the multitude of tasks which await our Governmental personnel everywhere in the world."

WHAT WILL THE NATIONAL ACADEMY DO?

It will provide in-service, interdepartmental professional training to personnel of all Federal Departments and agencies involved in foreign affairs and will conduct intensive research into complex problems of foreign affairs.

WHY IS THIS ADVANCED TRAINING AND RESEARCH NEEDED?

1. Continuous communist pressures for world domination have produced a global struggle of great intensity and indefinite duration. Communist strategy includes conquest by political, economic, commercial, social, psychological, subversive, civil warfare and other techniques, as well as military power. Special training of high quality and diversity is required to enable American personnel to cope with this communist threat and lead the world toward peace and freedom during the coming decades.
2. The entire international environment is undergoing constant and drastic change. Within a single generation, we have seen a global war, several limited military outbreaks, a fundamental shift in power balances, a fantastic acceleration in science and technology, the liquidation of large colonial empires, the emergence of about 60 new nations, the evolution of new organs of multi-lateral diplomacy, the consolidation of regional systems of cooperation, the fabrication of new patterns of trade and investment, an increased reliance by the U.S. on foreign markets and sources of supply, a proliferation of international disputes and an intensification of pressures for economic and social advancement throughout the lesser-developed world. These events and trends have combined to thrust the U.S. into the role of world leadership, and have presented us with unprecedented challenges and opportunities affecting virtually every sphere of our national life.
3. Over 25 different Federal departments and agencies are now working on foreign affairs, involving hundreds of specialized operations and skills. Piecemeal training of its own personnel by each agency is no longer adequate to our global task. Our Government needs an interdepartmental center that can draw on the special knowledge and skills of all agencies (plus those from universities and other private sources) and in turn provide training and research services to key foreign affairs officers throughout the Government.

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WILL THE ACADEMY SUBSTITUTE FOR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS?

No. Unlike the undergraduate military academies, the Academy of Foreign Affairs will not provide pre-employment training, but will concentrate on advanced training for Government personnel already assigned to foreign affairs. Private colleges and universities will continue to furnish all basic courses in fields pertinent to foreign affairs, and will also continue to conduct a significant volume of advanced training and research. The function of the Academy is to pull together knowledge, experience and ideas from all quarters--public and private, open and secret--to analyze and piece together these diverse resources, and then to focus them upon the concrete problems facing our nation.

The Academy will bring together government personnel with diverse responsibilities in various specific fields of foreign affairs in Washington and abroad, and will allow them to study and train as a unit, in an integrated and orderly way. This will permit them to focus on many interrelated foreign problems and to develop plans of action that are coordinated from inception. This will substantially reinforce the effectiveness of inter-departmental teamwork and produce a body of country and regional experts trained in working together abroad.

HOW WILL THE ACADEMY OPERATE?

In order to serve all interested U.S. agencies it will be an autonomous institution under the direction of a Chancellor appointed by the President, and subject to policy guidance from a Board of Regents chaired by the Secretary of State. The Board will have 4 other senior government officials, and 5 outstanding private citizens appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under broad policies defined by the Board, the Chancellor will have full responsibility for the Academy's operations, including selection and supervision of faculty, design of curriculum, student discipline, etc.

WHAT SUBJECTS WILL BE TAUGHT?

While the exact curriculum cannot be rigidly defined in advance, it will include:

- a. Intensive training and research in the history, goals, organization and practical techniques of international communism, as well as the most effective means of counteracting various types of communist pressure--political, diplomatic, military, economic, social, cultural, psychological, subversive and insurgent.
- b. Comprehensive study of critical countries and regions, including languages, history, economics, politics, religion, attitudes, customs, etc.
- c. Analysis of the general and specialized role of each Federal agency in the formation and application of foreign policies, relations among agencies and functions, and methods of securing maximum coordination and efficiency in over-all U.S. operations.

-3-

HOW LARGE A STUDENT BODY WILL THE ACADEMY HAVE?

The Academy will conduct various types of courses, ranging from comprehensive and lengthy courses to orientation courses of a shorter duration. At any one time, the Academy is expected to have from 1200 to 1400 students.

WHERE WILL THE ACADEMY BE LOCATED?

In or near the District of Columbia, so that the students and faculty can have ready access to lecturers, advisors, libraries, files and other materials within the major foreign affairs departments and agencies.

WHAT WILL THE ACADEMY COST?

The best available estimates of original capital cost (construction plus basic facilities) run from \$15 to \$18 million. The annual operating cost is expected to be in the neighborhood of \$6 million. By way of illustration, it may be noted that the total cost of constructing and equipping the Academy and operating it for 12 years will be roughly equal to the cost of two modern destroyers. }

WILL THE ACADEMY DUPLICATE GOVERNMENTAL TRAINING NOW BEING PROVIDED?

No. Individual agencies will retain training facilities designed to meet their own particular needs; the various War Colleges, for example, would remain in existence. However, the Foreign Service Institute, which is now designed primarily to provide special training for State Department personnel, will be abolished and its interdepartmental functions transferred to the Academy. Thereafter, the Academy will fulfill virtually all of the professional training requirements of the State Department, AID and USIA (including language training) and also give personnel of other Federal agencies advanced foreign affairs training not available elsewhere.

The Academy will be a totally new kind of institution, combining the concrete, practical emphasis of typical Governmental training programs with the traditional depth of knowledge and insight afforded by large private universities, thus eliminating the piecemeal approach to foreign affairs that is inevitable so long as research and training functions are scattered throughout the Government.

WHAT OTHER EVIDENCE SUPPORTS THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION FOR SUCH AN ACADEMY?

During past years the Congress has considered a number of proposals involving training and research in foreign affairs. The President's proposed legislation is an effort to blend the best features of all proposals thus far advanced.

Also, the Academy is based on recommendations recently made by two distinguished groups of educators and public servants:

The Report, "Personnel for the New Diplomacy," by the Committee on Foreign Affairs Personnel, chaired by former Secretary of State Herter.

The report of the President's Special Advisory Panel on a National Academy of Foreign Affairs, chaired by Dr. James A. Perkins of the Carnegie Corporation.

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statement, that he has returned to the use of narcotics, the Surgeon General shall so advise the court and the criminal proceedings against the drug user shall thereupon be resumed.

"CIVIL COMMITMENT NOT TO BE A CONVICTION"

"Sec. 5. The determination made by the court, on the report of the Surgeon General, that any person is a drug user within the meaning of this Act, shall not be deemed a criminal conviction, nor shall such person be denominated a criminal by reason of such determination. The results of any tests or procedures to determine narcotic addiction by the Surgeon General shall not be used against the examined person in any criminal proceeding. The results may only be used in a further proceeding under this Act, such as a proceeding not to include any criminal charge continued without final disposition under this Act. The fact, however, that a person is a drug user may be elicited on his cross-examination as bearing on his credibility.

"USE OF STATE FACILITIES"

"Sec. 6. The Surgeon General is authorized to enter into agreements with States (and political subdivisions thereof) under which appropriate facilities of such States, or political subdivisions thereof, as the case may be, will be made available, on a reimbursable basis, for the care of individuals civilly committed pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this Act."

"STATE LAWS NOT AFFECTED"

"Sec. 7. This Act shall not be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which this Act operates to the exclusion of a law of any State, territory, Commonwealth, or possession of the United States, and no law of any State, territory, Commonwealth, or possession of the United States, which would be valid in the absence of this Act shall be declared invalid, and no local authorities shall be deprived of any jurisdiction over any offense over which they would have jurisdiction in the absence of this Act."

"SEPARABILITY PROVISION"

"Sec. 8. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby."

"EFFECTIVE DATE"

"Sec. 9. This Act shall become effective on July 1, 1964, and shall not apply to any case pending in any court of the United States arising from an arrest made prior to July 1, 1964."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I know my colleagues are aware, and share with me the conviction, that no U.S. institution is more important to the security of the Nation than the Foreign Service of the United States.

Upon the dedication, the skills, the abilities of those who represent this Nation in its dealings with foreign nations, depend foreign policy successes or failures. Therefore our Foreign Service cannot be third rate, or even second rate. Only a first-rate institution will do.

For a number of years now, I have been concerned about the quality of our tremendously expanded Foreign Service. I do not challenge the dedication of its personnel—they have proven, time

and again, that they are conscientiously devoted to serving the best interests of the United States.

It has seemed to me, however, that there has been a failure to provide Foreign Service personnel with the best tools to develop their skills and increase their knowledge of so many additional technical and political developments. And one of the chief shortcomings, in my view, has been the inadequacy of the training programs for our overseas personnel.

In effort toward correcting this deficiency, in both 1959 and 1961, I introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for the establishment of a Foreign Service Academy.

On January 14 of this year, drawing on the recommendations of the Herter Committee on Foreign Service Personnel and the President's Advisory Panel on a National Academy of Foreign Affairs, I introduced a new bill, S. 15.

Since the introduction of S. 15, the President has transmitted to the Congress draft legislation to provide for the establishment of a National Academy of Foreign Affairs; and I think he is to be highly commended for his initiative in this field. I know he has given a great deal of thought to the requirements of the United States in the field of foreign affairs; and also that he believes maximum effectiveness of our overseas personnel deserves priority attention.

In his message transmitting the draft legislation to the Congress, the President called attention to the "new world" in which we live—"a world marked by the continuing threat of communism, by the emergence of new nations seeking political independence and economic growth, and by the obligations we have assumed to help free peoples maintain their freedom."

To meet the new situation the President is asking Congress to establish a National Academy of Foreign Affairs—a "new institution" to "assure vigorous and comprehensive programs of training, education, and research for the personnel of all departments."

A point or two in the administration's draft is at variance with my own thinking, and we will no doubt discuss these and the other provisions in committee, before presenting the bill to the Senate.

Nonetheless, because I believe the President's proposal is worthy of thorough consideration by the Congress, on behalf of Senators SALTONSTALL, MANFIELD, HUMPHREY, SMATHERS, BOGGS, MCGEE, YARBOROUGH, MOSS, LONG of Missouri, RANDOLPH, CLARK, ENGLE, and RUSSELL, I introduce, for appropriate reference, this bill to establish a National Academy of Foreign Affairs, and ask unanimous consent to have it printed at this point in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 855) to provide for the establishment of the National Academy of Foreign Affairs, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. SYMINGTON (for himself and other Senators), was

received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That: this Act may be cited as the "National Academy of Foreign Affairs Act of 1963."

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

Sec. 2. The Congress hereby finds that the security and welfare of the United States require that our commitment in the struggle for peace and freedom throughout the world continue to be strengthened by the development of better trained and more knowledgeable officers of our Government and others concerned with the increasingly complex problems of foreign affairs. The complexity of such problems is clearly evidenced by the threat of world communism, the rapid emergence of new countries striving to be politically independent and economically viable, and new patterns of thought and action affecting the political, economic, and social intercourse among nations.

The Congress further finds and declares that our responsibilities can be fulfilled more effectively by the establishment of an institution at which training, education, and research in foreign affairs and related fields may be undertaken on an interdepartmental basis which would support integrated United States efforts overseas and at the seat of Government. The United States can assure that its position as a leader among nations shall be maintained and improved through maximum utilization of its potential by pooling the best of American minds and resources to create a great institution that will carry forward our American tradition of academic freedom and will serve as America's complete and total commitment to freedom and peace in the world.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Sec. 3. There is hereby established the National Academy of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Academy") which shall be an agency of the United States, and shall be located in or near the District of Columbia. The Academy shall be established for the purposes of training, education, and research in foreign affairs and related fields, both in the United States and abroad, and for promoting and fostering related programs and study incident thereto. The Academy shall be maintained for officers and employees of the Government, and others when deemed to be in the national interest.

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Sec. 4. (a) There shall be a Board of Regents of the National Academy of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"). The Board shall determine policy and provide guidance to the Chancellor of the National Academy of Foreign Affairs in the execution of the powers, functions, and duties of the Academy.

(b) The Board shall consist of—
(1) the Secretary of State, who shall be the Chairman;
(2) four members designated by the President, from time to time, from among the officers of the United States, who are required to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

(3) five members appointed from private life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and
(4) the Chancellor of the Academy.

Members appointed from private life shall be United States citizens of outstanding attainment in the field of public and international affairs or education. The first meeting

bers so appointed shall continue in office for terms of three, four, five, six, and seven years, respectively, from the effective date of this Act, and the term of each shall be designated by the President. Their successors shall be appointed for terms of five years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed.

(c) The Board may—

(1) establish visiting committees from among its membership or otherwise to inquire periodically into matters relating to the Academy which the Board desires to be considered; and

(2) call in advisers for consultation.

(d) Members of the Board appointed from private life and any members of visiting committees or advisers appointed from private life, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$100 for each day while engaged in the actual performance of their official duties and in necessary travel.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SEC. 5. (a) The chief executive of the Academy shall be the Chancellor of the National Academy of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Chancellor"). Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, the Chancellor shall have authority and be responsible for the execution of the powers, functions, and duties of the Academy. In accordance with the policies and guidance established by the Board, he shall take such actions as may be required to carry out the purposes of the Academy; correlate the training, education, and research furnished by the Academy with the activities of other Government agencies and with the programs of private institutions; and encourage and foster such programs outside the Academy as will be complementary to those of the Academy. The Chancellor may from time to time make such provisions as he shall deem appropriate authorizing the performance by any other officer or employee of the Academy of any function of the Chancellor.

(b) The Chancellor shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be compensated at a rate established from time to time by the President, based on comparable salaries provided by leading universities. In case of death, resignation, absence, or disability of the Chancellor, a member of the faculty or staff of the Academy designated by the Chancellor shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, perform the duties of the Chancellor until a successor is appointed or such absence or disability shall cease.

SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHANCELLOR

SEC. 6. Under such policies and guidance as the Board may establish, the Chancellor may—

(a) Appoint and compensate, as faculty or staff of the Academy, on a full- or part-time basis, such officers, employees, and attorneys as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, in accordance with the provisions of the civil service laws and regulations and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that in the absence of suitably qualified United States citizens, he may appoint and compensate persons who are not citizens of the United States: Provided, that when deemed necessary by the Board for the effective administration of this Act, members of the faculty may be appointed and compensated without regard to such laws and regulations: Provided further, such members of the faculty shall receive a salary at a rate based on comparable salaries provided by leading universities, but not to exceed the rate provided for GS-18 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended;

(b) Arrange, with the consent of the head of the Government agency concerned, for the assignment or detail of any officer or employee of the Government, to serve on the faculty or staff of the Academy, or to receive training or education or to perform research at the Academy. To carry out the purposes of this subsection, the head of any Government agency may under such arrangement assign or detail any officer or employee of his agency to serve on the staff or faculty of the Academy, or to receive training or education or to perform research at the Academy. Such assignment or detail shall be deemed to be without prejudice to his status or opportunity for advancement within his own agency;

(c) Permit other persons, including individuals who are not citizens of the United States, to receive training or education or to perform research at the Academy when deemed in the national interest; and to provide appropriate orientation and language training to members of family of officers and employees of the Government in anticipation of the assignment abroad of such officers and employees or while abroad; but such persons and members of family shall not be deemed, by virtue of attendance at the Academy, to be Federal employees for any purpose of law;

(d) Make arrangements (including contracts, agreements, and grants) for the conduct of such research and other scholarly activities in foreign affairs and related fields by private or public institutions or persons as may implement the functions of the Academy;

(e) Pay the necessary tuition and other expenses of officers and employees of the Government who are attending the Academy, for additional special instruction or training at or with public or private nonprofit institutions, trade, labor, agricultural, or scientific associations, or commercial firms;

(f) Procure services as authorized by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 each day for individuals, and in addition transportation expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, as authorized by section 5 of said Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2): Provided, that individuals may serve singly or as members of committees: Provided further, that contracts so authorized may be renewed annually;

(g) Pay travel and related expenses of the members of the Board, the Chancellor, faculty, staff, students of the Academy, members of visiting committees, and advisers to the Board as authorized by section 911 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1136), or by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 835-842) and sections 1 and 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-1 and 3), or by section 803 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended (37 U.S.C. 404-406), as appropriate;

(h) Utilize or employ the services, personnel, equipment, or facilities of any other Government agency, with the consent of the head of the Government agency concerned, to perform such functions on behalf of the Academy as may appear desirable;

(i) Acquire in the United States or abroad such real and personal property as may be necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Academy: Provided, that the acquisition by lease or otherwise of buildings or parts of buildings in the United States, including the District of Columbia, for use of the Academy, shall be through the Administrator of General Services;

(j) Accept, receive, hold, and administer gifts, bequests, or devises of money, securities, or property made for or to the benefit of, or in connection with the Academy, in accordance with section 1021 of the Foreign

Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 809); and

(k) Prescribe rules and regulations governing the function and operation of the Academy, consistent with policies and guidance established by the Board.

PROVISION FOR COPYRIGHTS

SEC. 7. Members of the Board from private life, Chancellor, members of the faculty, and persons in attendance at, or serving with, the Academy shall be encouraged to write and speak on subjects within their special competence, and such writings and speeches other than those required in the performance of their official duties shall not be considered publications of the United States Government within the meaning of the Act of March 4, 1909, as amended (17 U.S.C. 8), or the Act of January 12, 1895, as amended (44 U.S.C. 58).

APPROPRIATIONS AND USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 8. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and when so provided in an appropriation act, such funds may remain available until expended.

(b) Funds appropriated for the purposes of this Act or transferred to the Academy by other Government agencies for such purposes shall be available for the exercise of any authority granted by this Act, including, but not limited to: Expenses of printing and binding without regard to the provisions of section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); entertainment and official courtesies to the extent authorized by appropriations; purchase, rent, or lease of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Academy, payments therefor in advance, and maintenance, improvement, and repair of such properties or grounds; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with furthering the purposes of this Act, including (notwithstanding the provisions of section 9 of Public Law 60-328 (31 U.S.C. 673)) expenses in connection with meetings of persons whose appointment, employment, assignment, detail, or services is authorized by subsections 6 (a), (b), (f), and (h) of this Act.

REPEALS AND SAVING CLAUSES

SEC. 9. (a) Section 701 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1041), is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of State is authorized to furnish training and instruction in the field of foreign affairs to officers and employees of the Foreign Service and to the Department and to other officers and employees of the Government when such training and instruction are not otherwise provided at the Academy or elsewhere. The Secretary may also provide appropriate orientation and language training to members of family of officers and employees of the Government in anticipation of the assignment abroad of such officers and employees or while abroad."

(b) Sections 702-707 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1042-1047), are hereby repealed.

(c) Section 573(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 963), is further amended by adding the following: "The Secretary may pay the necessary tuition and other expenses for any such officer or employee."

(d) Section 578 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 968), is further amended by deletion of the phrase "at the Foreign Service Institute or elsewhere" from the final clause of the third sentence.

(e) So much of the property, records, unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds held, used, available, or to be made available in connection with the Foreign Service Institute, as established by sections 701-707 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1041-1047),

that relate to the work of the Academy, as determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, are hereby authorized to be transferred to the Academy and the Chancellor thereof.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, all determinations, authorizations, regulations, orders, contracts, agreements, and other actions taken, issued or entered into under authority of statutes repealed by this Act shall continue in full force and effect until modified by appropriate authority.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the bill lie on the Secretary's desk for a week in order that additional Senators wishing to cosponsor may do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I also ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have included at this point in the RECORD the President's letter of transmittal, and also an accompanying memorandum prepared for him by Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

There being no objection, the letter and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 11, 1963.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am transmitting herewith for the consideration of the Congress a bill to provide for the establishment of the National Academy of Foreign Affairs, together with a memorandum summarizing and discussing the principal provisions of the proposed legislation.

In the last quarter century, there has been a dramatic change in the role and responsibilities of the United States in world affairs. Before the Second World War, our commitments to the world outside our own hemisphere were limited. Our role was characteristically that of observer, not of participant. Our representatives abroad concentrated on reporting events rather than on working to change their course. We had no major programs of foreign assistance or oversea information or cultural exchange.

Today we live in a new world—a world marked by the continuing threat of communism, by the emergence of new nations seeking political independence and economic growth, and by the obligations we have assumed to help free peoples maintain their freedom. To meet the challenges of this new world, we have enormously expanded and diversified our oversea commitments, operations and activities.

These operations involve virtually every department and agency of our Government. Nearly a million Americans are serving our Nation beyond our national frontiers. And the hopes for progress and freedom in much of the world rest in great part on the American contribution.

This new situation demands men and women capable of informed and forceful action everywhere within the economic, political and social spectrum of our concern. It requires these men and women to apply their specialized skills and experience to many diverse problems and activities, and at the same time to maintain an essential unity of purpose and action so that all these operations can be coordinated into a harmonious whole. It therefore demands a new approach to the training and education of men and women for service overseas. It calls for new proficiency in the analysis of current problems, new skill in the formulation of policy, new effectiveness in the coordination and execution of decision, new understanding of the

tactics of communism and the strategy of freedom, and new preparation for the multitude of tasks which await our Government personnel everywhere in the world.

The various Federal departments and agencies have already made extensive efforts to develop programs to equip their personnel for these new challenges. But a piecemeal, department-by-department approach is no longer adequate. A new institution is urgently needed to provide leadership for those efforts—to assure vigorous and comprehensive programs of training, education, and research for the personnel of all departments.

The proposed National Academy of Foreign Affairs is based on recommendations made by two distinguished groups of educators and public servants. Autonomous in nature and interdepartmental in scope, the Academy would be designed to provide our foreign affairs personnel with the fundamental knowledge and understanding which is indispensable to serving our Nation effectively in today's complex world. It is not intended in any way to supersede or to compete with the notable work now carried on in our colleges and universities. The central burden of basic education in foreign affairs must, of course, remain in nongovernmental hands.

Unlike the present Foreign Service Institute, the Academy will not be oriented primarily to the work of the Department of State alone, but will be the nucleus of Government-wide training and research in international matters. Therefore, the proposed legislation calls for the repeal of earlier legislation establishing the Foreign Service Institute and for the transfer of appropriate facilities of the Institute to the Academy. The Department of State will retain authority to provide specialized inservice training of a routine character on subjects of exclusive interest to its own personnel, as will other Federal agencies.

Nor would the Academy detract from the valuable contribution being made by our senior professional military schools. Finally, it would not propagate any single doctrine or philosophy about the conduct of foreign affairs. Such an institution can serve the cause of freedom only as it embodies the spirit of freedom, and it can fulfill its mission only by meeting the best standards of intellectual excellence and academic freedom.

The Academy is intended to enable faculty and students of the highest quality to focus our collective experience and knowledge on the issues most vital to the advancement of our national purpose. With the full backing of the Government and academic community, it will, it is hoped, attract the essential leadership that will make it a great center of training, education, and research in foreign affairs.

I earnestly hope that the Congress will give early and favorable consideration to this proposed legislation.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, D.C.

Subject: Bill to provide for the establishment of the National Academy of Foreign Affairs.

During recent years, the need for advanced professional training, education, and research in the vast and intricate field of American foreign affairs has become increasingly evident, both to the Federal agencies directly concerned and to outside political and academic leaders. Strenuous efforts have been made to meet this need by the expansion and improvement of existing facilities, but the weight of evidence makes it clear that piecemeal measures will no longer suffice and that a wholly new approach is needed.

The importance of a new approach to foreign affairs training, education, and research

was highlighted in the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs Personnel, chaired by former Secretary of State Christian Herter. It was also the subject of a recent report to you submitted by a special Presidential Advisory Panel of academic leaders, chaired by Dr. James A. Perkins. The legislation now being proposed is based primarily upon the findings and recommendations of the latter report, although it has taken account of ideas and suggestions from many other sources, including various legislative proposals put forward by Members of the Congress in past years.

The most significant features of the proposed legislation are the following:

1. Enactment of the legislation will manifest a clear and firm commitment by the Congress and the executive branch to make training, education, and research in foreign affairs a more effective and integrated instrument of American foreign policy.

2. The program of the proposed Academy will encompass the entire range of foreign affairs and thereby serve the totality of American interests. Thus, while the methods of resisting Communist expansion—direct and indirect—must be given great emphasis, this subject obviously cannot be treated in isolation. It must be closely linked with various interrelated purposes and activities of U.S. foreign policy, such as the economic and social advancement of the less-developed countries, the preservation of our regional alliances, and the promotion of American commercial ties with other nations. In other words, the proposed legislation recognizes that American foreign policy has many specialized and interlocking components, and contemplates a training and research program that will embrace all these components and clarify the relationship among them.

3. In the broader sense, the program of the new Academy may be expected to better meet our needs in three major areas: (a) the analysis, compilation, and distribution of the products of the best thinking developed in governmental and private research institutions; (b) the study and evaluation of past and present U.S. operating experience in various fields of foreign affairs (especially in new or expanded program areas); and (c) the training and education of professional staffs responsible for formulating, supervising, and conducting foreign affairs activities.

4. As the Academy's program is designed to cover all significant aspects of foreign affairs, so it must meet the needs of all U.S. departments and agencies actively involved in foreign relations. The Academy, which would replace the Foreign Service Institute, would be the focal point of efforts to provide training, education, and research in subjects affecting the conduct of our international programs on a Government-wide basis. Existing law providing for the Foreign Service Institute would be replaced and the transfer of certain of its facilities to the Academy would be authorized. The Department of State, like other Federal agencies, would continue to possess the authority to provide specialized training needed by its own personnel. When the Academy is in operation, it will be the principal source of professional training and education for personnel of the State Department, the USA, and AID, as well as a supplemental source of training for more than 20 other Federal agencies.

5. The proposed legislation establishes the Academy as a separate institution, with independent and ample facilities for furnishing advanced training and education to foreign affairs personnel throughout the Government, for initiating and conducting useful research and for performing other tasks assigned to it. For example, the Academy, under the direction of a Chancellor appointed by the President, will choose its own

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faculty members, develop its own curriculum, collect and organize pertinent materials from governmental agencies and outside sources, design and carry out its research programs, and take the initiative in fostering supplementary research by private institutions. At the same time, the operations of the Academy will be subject to basic policy guidance provided by a board of regents, chaired by the Secretary of State and consisting of four other high Federal officials and five prominent private citizens designated by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. These arrangements will establish an appropriate linkage between the work of the Academy and that of the operating agencies of the Government and thereby insure that the training and research undertaken by the Academy will not be conducted in an "ivory tower" atmosphere but will be genuinely geared to the concrete needs of the agencies actually engaged in international operations. This linkage will also enable the Academy and the operating agencies to work out mutually satisfactory procedures to permit the faculty, students and research workers of the Academy to gain access to pertinent classified materials while maintaining appropriate security safeguards.

6. The proposed legislation gives the Chancellor administrative authorities and responsibilities similar to those normally possessed by heads of major private educational institutions. If the Academy is to be successful, it must attract personnel of the highest quality, must be able to achieve and maintain rigorous academic standards, must have optimum flexibility to adjust its activities to ever-changing requirements, and must have access to equipment, property, services and other resources comparable to those available in leading universities.

7. While the research, education, and training conducted by the Academy will primarily be for officers of the Federal Government, the proposed legislation will permit private American citizens, and even foreign nationals, to receive training at the Academy where such training is deemed to be in the national interest. The criteria for screening and selecting such trainees, and the security restrictions to be applied to them, will be developed by the Chancellor under the guidance of the Board of Regents.

8. The proposed Academy will not in any sense compete with the activities of established colleges and universities, but rather will serve as a channel through which the knowledge, opinions, experiments, and ideas of the whole academic world may be used more effectively in the Government's foreign affairs programs. Thus, the Academy will not attempt to duplicate the basic courses provided by colleges and universities. Instead it will develop new programs of training and research designed to synthesize these diverse educational resources, plus the knowledge and experience within the Government itself, and focus them upon the concrete problems of foreign affairs. Similarly, the Academy will continue to look to private colleges, universities, and foundations for assistance and cooperation in many phases of advanced research and training and will have authority to contract for such services where necessary.

9. The proposed legislation provides that the National Academy will be physically located in or near the District of Columbia. While there might be certain values in seeking a more distant location, these are clearly outweighed by the advantages of a location close to the headquarters of the various departments and agencies engaged in the actual conduct of foreign affairs. Such a location will permit the faculty, students, and research workers to gain ready access to experienced lecturers and advisers, to consult with appropriate officials in the ex-

ecutive branch and the Congress, to observe actual governmental operations, and to obtain pertinent documents from governmental libraries and files.

10. In view of the ever-changing tides and cross currents of international relations, and the changing plans, programs, and emphasis of the various departments and agencies responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs, a detailed and defined curriculum at this time would be unrealistic. However, it is expected that the Academy will place emphasis upon training, education, and research in such matters as: (a) the methods of formulating the goals of U.S. foreign policy in the light of American institutions and values and the means by which policies to achieve these goals are developed and executed, including coordination of the work of the different U.S. agencies, both at home and abroad; (b) Communist history, theory, strategy, tactics, and resources—military and nonmilitary—and the methods of detecting and counteracting Communist efforts to dominate, penetrate, and subvert free societies and institutions; (c) political, social, economic, and cultural evolutions and conditions in critical areas of the world; (d) the problems of social and economic advancement in the less-developed areas, and the means of coping with such problems; and (e) the structure, activities, relationships and implications of international organizations.

Early enactment of this legislation will be a major step forward in bringing more fully to bear the resources of the Government and the Nation on the challenges and problems of foreign affairs confronting us in these turbulent times.

DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SYMINGTON. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Missouri in permitting me to join in the sponsorship of the bill. It is a subject in which I have been interested for a long time. I originally introduced a bill, in 1949, to permit greater opportunity for study by members of the Foreign Service. Then, with the Senator from Arkansas, in 1959, I inserted in the proposal a language requirement. I think the present majority leader, the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD), was also a member of that group.

This bill proposes a new form of Institute. While in the past there was objection by the State Department to an Academy for Foreign Service similar to the Academies at Annapolis and West Point, this proposed Institute is a different concept from those. Is that correct?

Mr. SYMINGTON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. This is an Institute to permit greater opportunity for study by persons who are already members of the Foreign Service. It is not a specialized institution, as such, similar to the institutions of the Military Establishment.

Mr. SYMINGTON. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Like the Senator from Missouri, I have urged that such a bill be passed. When the opportunity for hearing comes, I shall have some minor suggestions which I think will improve the bill, but I think the

substance of the bill is excellent. I am glad the Senator has permitted me to join in its sponsorship with him.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank the able Senator from Massachusetts for his comments. There is no Member of the Senate I would more prefer to be a cosponsor of the bill than the Senator from Massachusetts. If he will be kind enough to give me his thoughts with respect to the bill, I shall be glad to present those thoughts to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I shall be glad to do so, in the form of a letter.

BURIAL OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize burial of war correspondents in national cemeteries. I am introducing the bill in recognition of the fact that this particular group of American civilians have served with members of the Armed Forces under combat conditions but are accorded virtually no recognition by our Government for a special type of public service performed during wartime. Congress should decide whether some appropriate recognition should be given to the work of men and women who served as war correspondents. I ask unanimous consent for the bill to lie at the desk for 3 days for additional sponsors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Oregon.

The bill (S. 869) to authorize the burial of certain news correspondents in national cemeteries, introduced by Mrs. NEUBERGER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FORMULA—BORROWING AUTHORITY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to send to the desk, for introduction and appropriate reference, draft legislation submitted by President Kennedy to provide for increased Federal Government participation in meeting the costs of maintaining the Nation's Capital City and to authorize Federal loans to the District of Columbia for capital improvement programs.

In brief, title I of the bill would establish a formula for computing the annual Federal in-lieu-of-tax payment to the District of Columbia. Title II would authorize additional borrowing authority for capital improvements within the maximum general fund debt limit to an assessed valuation percentage.

I believe the President's proposals present a dynamic and realistic approach to the District's perennially difficult fiscal problems confronting the Congress. In my judgment the bill offers a real and challenging hope for Congress to help the District's taxpaying citizens get